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PENYBONT
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR

1956

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PENYBONT RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

—★—

Chairman of the Public Health Committee:
Councillor KEN. JONES.

Vice-Chairman :
Councillor M. JONES.

Staff.—Public Health Department.

J. ALUN EVANS, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health.

Joint appointment with Bridgend Urban District Council and Porthcawl Urban District Council.

ALUN WILLIAMS, C.R.S.H., M.S.I.A., Senior Public Health Inspector and Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

GRAHAM REES, B.Sc., C.R.S.H., M.S.I.A., Additional Public Health Inspector and Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

D. J. BATTRICK, C.R.S.H., M.S.I.A., Additional Public Health Inspector and Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

C. JAMES, Pupil. Public Health Inspector.

WILLIAM LEYSHON, Rodent Operative.

RITA M. PHILLIPS, Clerk.

To The Chairman and Members of the
Penybont Rural District Council

Sir, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit the Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary conditions of the Rural District of Penybont for the year 1956. This Report has been prepared on the lines laid down in Circular 19 56 (Wales) of the Welsh Board of Health.

Area of the Rural District	41,318 acres.
Rateable Value, April, 1956	£262,655
Estimated Product of a Penny Rate	£1,076/0/0
Registrar General's estimate of population—	
Mid 1956	35,270

Census Population Figures—

Census 1911	22,324	
Census 1921	27,710	
Census 1931	29,209	Males 14,972 Females 14,237
Census 1951	35,063	Males 18,007 Females 17,056

Censal Increase 1931-1952	5,854
Censal Increase percentage of 1931 population	20.0
Number of inhabited houses, 1921	5,832
Number of inhabited houses, end 1956	9,660

Extracts from Vital Statistics—

Live Births—	Total.	Male.	Female
Total Births	535	267	268
Legitimate	521	260	261
Illegitimate	14	7	7
Still Births	15	11	4
Legitimate	14	10	4
Illegitimate	1	1	—
Deaths: under 1 year of age..	23	9	14
Legitimate	22	9	13
Illegitimate	1	—	1
Deaths: under 4 weeks of age	19	7	12
Legitimate	18	7	11
Illegitimate	1	—	1

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age:—	
All infants per 1,000 live births	42.99
Death Rate of Infants under 4 weeks of age:—	
All infants per 1,000 live births	35.51
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	58
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	—
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	—
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	—

GENERAL HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES.

1.—Services provided by the Glamorgan County Council:—

a. At the Divisional Health Office, Quarella Road, Bridgend (Tel. No.: Bridgend 700), the following services are provided:—

Maternity and Child Welfare, Home Nursing, Home Help, School Medical and Health Visiting.
These services are administered by the Divisional Medical Officer.

b. Mental Health Service:—

The duties of the duly authorised Officer in your area are carried out by Mr. D. Mahoney, 29, Tanyrallt Avenue, Bridgend.

c. Ambulance Service:—

The ambulance station for your area is situated at Oak Street, Aberkenfig (Tel. No.: Aberkenfig 303).

d. Welfare Service:—

The local office for this service is at the Divisional Health Office, Quarella Road, Bridgend (Tel. No.: Bridgend 700). Officers of the Welfare Department are available to offer assistance and advice to those in need of hostel accommodation, the blind and the handicapped.

e Childrens' Department:—

The office of the Childrens' Department of the County Council is at the County Hall, Cardiff.

There is, however, a sub-office at 25, Wyndham Street, Bridgend (Tel. No.: Bridgend 930).

2.—Hospital Services.

Hospital facilities for your area are administered by the Mid-Glamorgan Hospital Management Committee. The office of this

Committee is at 8, Wind Street, Neath (Tel. No.: Neath 2251/3.) The following is a list of the hospitals and clinics used by the residents of your area:—

(i) Bridgend General Hospital, Quarella Road, Bridgend (Tel. No.: Bridgend 1016/8) 381 beds

(ii) Bridgend and District Cottage Hospital, Merthyrmawr Road, Bridgend (Tel. No.: Bridgend 17) 36 beds

(iii) Cefn Hirgoed Isolation Hospital, Bridgend (Tel. No.: Bridgend 1178) 78 beds
(24 for Infectious Diseases; 54 for Tuberculosis).

(iv) Heddfan, Cefn Hirgoed Small Pox Hospital, Bridgend (Tel. No.: Aberkenfig 240). 18 beds for Aged Persons.

(v) Bridgend Chest Clinic, Old Cottage Hospital, Bridgend (Tel. No.: Bridgend 345).

(vi) V.D. Clinic, Oakwood Street, Port Talbot.

In previous reports it has been pointed out that there appeared to be an insufficient number of beds at the Bridgend Hospital for those aged persons who are chronically sick and in need of hospital care. At the end of the year, the adaptation of the Bryncethin Miners' Hostel was completed and this new hospital, known as Maesgwyn, with a bed capacity of 66 became available for such cases.

There are three Mental Hospitals in your area and these are under the control of the Morgannwg Hospital Management Committee.

The following are the Hospitals:—

1 Penyfai Hospital 120 beds
2 Glanrhyd Hospital 780 beds
3 The Parc Hospital 1042 beds

The above figures are the statutory number of beds, but as is common in most mental hospitals the average number of patients under treatment in hospital is far in excess of the statutory number.

3.—Services provided by Government Departments:—

a. Ministry of National Insurance.

(i) Central and Eastern Area:—
Main Office—Queens Road, Trading Estate, Bridgend (Tel. No.: 151 and 90).
Full Caller Office—Adare Street, Bridgend (Tel. No.: 758).

These offices serve the following areas in the Penybont Rural District:—

Aberkenfig, Tondu, Bryncethin, Brynmenyn, Cefn Hirgoed, Coity, Heolycyw, Pencoed, Wick, Southerndown, Ogmore-by-Sea, Ewenny and Cefn Cribbwr.

(ii) The office for the Western area of your district is situated at

The Central Buildings, 57, Mary Street, Porthcawl (Tel. No.: 582).

This office serves the following areas in the Penybont Rural District:—

Stormy Down, Cornelly, Kenfig, Kenfig Hill and Pyle.

Cases in receipt of benefit referred by this Department to the Welsh Board of Health, are examined by their Divisional Medical Officer at the Chest Clinic, Old Cottage Hospital, Bridgend. Medical Boards for the examination of claimants to disablement benefits under the National Industrial Injury Act, are held each Wednesday in the Clinic, Glanogwr, Bridgend.

b. National Assistance Board

The area office for your district is at the Agricultural Hall, Quarella Road,Bridgend (Tel. No.: 386).

To assist residents in the Western part of your area a Supplementary Station in the Central Buildings, Mary Street, Porthcawl, is open each week on Friday at 10 a.m.

At the end of the year, the work of erecting a large block of offices at Angel Street, Bridgend, was almost completed. These offices are for the use of the Ministry of National Insurance, the National Assistance Board and the Ministry of Labour.

4.—General Practitioner Services.

This service is provided by the Glamorgan Executive Council, 47, Park Place, Cardiff. (Tel. No. 26216).

5.—Laboratory Facilities.

All bacteriological and chemical analyses relating to water, milk and ice cream are carried out for your area by the Glamorgan County Public Health Laboratory, The Parade, Cardiff.

Care of the Aged.

As is permitted by the National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 31, the product of a penny rate is made available to the Old Age Pensioners Associations within your area. The Associations are informed that the money available to them is for the benefit of all old people within the area of the Association concerned.

National Assistance Act, 1948.

(a) *Section 50—Burial of the Dead.*

During the year the cost of burying six persons was accepted by your Council. The deaths in two of these cases occurred at a local hospital and the burial, on your behalf, was carried out by the Management Committee.

The total amount expended under this section of the Act was £62 9s. 6d.

(b) *Removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention.*

No action was taken by the Council under Section 47 of the Act during the year.

Five persons, however, were found to be in need of care and attention, and were persuaded to voluntarily enter Hospitals or Hostels.

Tuberculosis.

Facilities for the diagnosis, home and clinic treatment of Tuberculosis are obtained through Dr. Hugh Trail, Chest Physician, Old Cottage Hospital, Bridgend (Tel No.: Bridgend 345). In this work he is assisted by an assistant Chest Physician. The Chest Physicians are also responsible for the medical treatment of the cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis at the Cefn Hirgoed Isolation Hospital.

The incidence of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in your area remains somewhat stationary.

This is similar to the trend nationally where the incidence of the disease continues to remain high although the death rate is rapidly falling, but it should be noted that cases are now occurring far more frequently in the higher age groups, i.e., 35 years and over. The occurrence of Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis continues to remain low and as occurred last year, the deaths from Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis was nil.

Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis is usually of bovine origin and was very commonly caused by the drinking of contaminated milk. There is no doubt that recent milk regulations, and particularly the greater use of pasteurised milk has been responsible for this repeated fall.

In studying the figures, it should be borne in mind that there are three Mental Hospitals with 2,340 patients in your Area.

In Mental Hospitals, the incidence of tuberculosis in the patients is higher than in the general population.

Four male pulmonary cases were notified and one male death occurred in these hospitals.

In recent years with the discovery of streptomycin, great progress has been made in the cure of this disease. In order to obtain the maximum benefit of this recent discovery it is important that the disease be diagnosed in its early stages. In the field of prevention, facilities are available at the Chest Clinic for ascertaining whether a person is susceptible to tuberculosis and for the vaccination of those that are susceptible. The use of the Mass Radiography Unit is another weapon assisting in the conquest of this disease.

It is a pleasing thought that within our lifetime, there is a possibility that the tuberculosis problem will be abolished.

Modern treatment has resulted in it not being essential for the patient to be removed to hospital, and even when admitted the length of stay has been greatly reduced since the advent of chemotherapy. How different is the position today when one hears talk of empty beds compared with the conditions of 20 years ago, when nine months was regarded as the normal waiting time for admission to a sanatorium. Alternative uses have already been found for the infectious fever hospitals—how long will it be before a similar fate befalls the sanatoria.

A word of caution, however, is still necessary. The patients suffering from tuberculosis today recovers or the disease becomes quiescent and he returns to his duty as a normal citizen. It is essential, however, that he plays his part in conquering the problem of tuberculosis by maintaining his personal health and hygiene at a very high level, and submitting to regular X-ray examinations.

(a) New Cases and Mortality during 1956.

Particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and of deaths from the disease in the area during 1956.

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	*F.*	*M.*	*F.*	*M.*	*F.*	*M.*	*F.*
0—								
1—	1			1				
5—				1				
15—	3	3	1					
25—	2	1			1	2		
35—	5	3			1			
45—	4		1	1		1		
55—	3	1			1			
65 and upwards	1			1	2			
Totals	19	8	2	4	5	3		

(b) Cases Transferred to Register from other Areas during 1956.

Pulmonary.			*Non-Pulmonary.*			*Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary*
M.	*F.*	*Total*	*M.*	*F.*	*Total*	*Total*
—	4	4	—	1	1	5

(c) Number of Cases on Tuberculosis Register at commencement of the Year.

Pulmonary.			*Non-Pulmonary.*			*Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary*
M.	*F.*	*Total*	*M.*	*F.*	*Total*	*Total*
154	131	285	42	42	84	369

(d) Number of Cases on Tuberculosis Register at end of Year.

Pulmonary.			*Non-Pulmonary.*			*Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary*
M.	*F.*	*Total*	*M.*	*F.*	*Total*	*Total*
164	133	297	41	42	813	380

NOTIFICATION OF TUBERCULOSIS DURING 1956 AND THE PREVIOUS TWENTY YEARS.

Year	*CASES*			
	Pulmonary		*Non-Pulmonary*	
	M.	*F.*	*M.*	*F.*
1935	31	24	8	10
1936	19	15	5	9
1937	17	17	3	11
1938	11	15	11	13
1939	13	17	11	10
1940	13	9	7	10
1941	23	12	8	11
1942	20	25	6	8
1943	15	25	14	19
1944	14	18	18	15
1945	21	18	11	16
1946	17	15	17	11
1947	35	20	13	9
1948	21	18	11	11
1949	25	26	10	9
1950	29	19	6	9
1951	27	18	9	8
1952	26	26	4	4
1953	24	17	3	9
1954	21	13	8	7
1955	26	13	8	1
1956	19	8	2	4

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS DURING 1956 AND PREVIOUS TWENTY YEARS.

Year	DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
1935	8	12	—	3
1936	7	7	2	3
1937	7	10	1	1
1938	3	6	—	2
1939	2	8	—	—
1940	10	10	—	2
1941	5	7	—	—
1942	14	3	2	1
1943	10	11	1	3
1944	4	9	5	2
1945	16	11	10	2
1946	5	12	2	2
1947	12	3	—	—
1948	13	5	—	1
1949	9	2	1	3
1950	9	5	3	1
1951	4	2	1	3
1952	5	—	1	—
1953	8	5	—	1
1954	10	4	1	1
1955	5	2	—	—
1956	5	3	—	—

SANITARY CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

1.—Water.

The Mid-Glamorgan Water Board, established in 1920, and functioning since 1st January, 1921, supplies the water consumed in your district. The two main supplies are a soft water from the Uplands source, and a hard water from the Schwyll source at Merthyrmawr.

The Board's bye-laws prohibit the use of lead pipe, and in one source with water liable to plumbo-solvent action, soda ash treatment is given. This latter source supplies only a few properties in the Penybont Rural District.

During the year under review there have been no new sources of supply.

The following are the numbers of houses without a proper piped supply in the various parishes:—

Coity Higher	25
Coychurch Higher	31
Coychurch Lower	—
Ewenny	4
Kenfig	7
Laleston	2
Llangynwyd Lower	11
Llangynwyd Middle	20
Merthyrmawr	4
Newcastle Higher	9
Pencoed	11
Pyle	3
St. Brides Major	14
St. Brides Minor	23
Sker	—
Tythegston Higher	14
Tythegston Lower	3
Wick	4
Ynysawdre	—
Total	185

Proportion of dwelling houses without a proper piped supply of water = 1.96%.

2.—Drainage and Sewerage.

The major part of your District is adequately sewered. Where there is an absence of sewers pail closets and cesspools are in use.

Although plans have been completed and Ministerial Inquiries held, no work has yet commenced on the schemes for the sewering of the villages of Laleston and Coity. The latter is particularly urgent as the scheme provides for the sewering of a large Mental Hospital of 1,042 beds.

Work on a scheme for the sewering of the village of Coytrahen is expected to commence early in 1957.

A main trunk sewer passes through your district from Aberkenfig via Bridgend to a sea outfall at Ogmore-by-Sea. This sewer is the responsibility of the Penybont Main Sewerage Board which is a Board consisting of representatives from the Penybont Rural District Council and the Bridgend Urban District Council.

For several years the renewal of this Main Sewer has been under consideration, and a detailed Scheme has now been prepared which costs in the region of £400,000.

During the summer months, as in previous years, frequent justifiable complaints of the sewage pollution of the sea and beach were received from holiday visitors at Ogmore-by-Sea.

It is fortunate that due to the nature of sea water there is very little statistical evidence to prove that the pollution of sea water by sewage has been responsible for serious outbreaks of diseases in persons bathing in such waters. There is, however, ample evidence that sewage pollution of the sea can and does spread typhoid and paratyphoid fevers. In view of this danger and as it is agreed by all that sewage pollution is aesthetically revolting, it is to be hoped that the work necessary on the Penybont Main Sewer will commence in the shortest possible time, and that a sewage purification scheme will be adopted.

Not only must the problem of pollution be overcome, but the valuable organic matter contained in sewage should be recovered and returned to the soil. Many large towns have established plants for the recovery of this organic matter which is sold and produces a substantial revenue.

3.—Closet Accommodation.

Particulars of conversion of pail or earth closets to water closets during the year:—

Number of Conversions	38
(a) To sewers	18
(b) To cesspools	20

At the end of the year 1956, the number of closets were as follows :—

Water closets to sewer	9,430
Water closets to cesspools	981
Pail or earth closets	752

These figures do not include the Mental Hospitals, the Small-pox Hospital or the Isolation Hospital.

Of the 198 Council houses built during the year all except 8 were connected to the sewer. The 8 connected to cesspools were in the Wick area. Of the 54 houses built by other Bodies or Persons, 48 were connected to sewers and 6 discharge to cess-pools.

4.—Public Cleansing.

The Council has organised the collection of House Refuse throughout the district twice weekly.

5.—Cesspool Cleansing.

Four free cleansings are given to each cesspool per annum throughout the Penybont District, where necessary, and where further cleansings are required, a charge is made which varies to the size of the cesspool. The Council have two cesspool cleansing vehicles.

6.—Night Soil Removal.

This work is carried out by contract on a small scale in parts of the parishes of Pyle, Llangynwyd Lower and Laleston.

7.—Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

In accordance with Article 27 (Section 18) of the Sanitary Officers' Order (outside London) Regulations, the following is the Sanitary Inspector's tabulated statement:—

	No. of Inspections	Informal Notices	Work Done	Work not Done	Work in Progress	Statutory Notices	Work Done	Work not Done	Work in Progress	Houses found unfit for human habitation	Demolition or Closing Orders made or Undertakings accepted	Samples Collected
Public Health Acts	2612	345	237	55	—	55	55	—	—	—	—	—
Housing Acts :—												
1 Recorded Houses	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	32	—
2 Other Houses	586	39	27	12	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 New Houses	252	21	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 Overcrowding	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dairies, Milkshops	98	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Slaughterhouses, Butchers Shops	302	14	12	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Knackers' Yards	9	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories, etc.	144	22	18	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Schools	30	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cinemas	25	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Petrol and Carbide Stores	156	101	71	30	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shops and Food Premises	361	68	61	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rats and Mice	415	—	253	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infectious Diseases :—												
1 Investigations	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Fumigations	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drains Tested	286	17	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connections to Water Mains	255	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28
Refuse Accumulations	56	52	51	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milk Supplies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95
Totals	5671	732	823	110	31	55	55	—	—	32	32	123

8.—Shops.

It was not found necessary during the year to serve notices under the provisions of the Shops Act, 1934, relating to ventilation, and the temperature of shops. The number of shops inspected was 361.

9.—Camping Sites.

(1) The number of sites in the area which were used for camping purposes during 1956 was 8.

(2) The number of camping sites in respect of which licences have been issued by the Local Authority, under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, is one.

(3) The estimated maximum number of campers resident in the area at one time during the summer season, 1956 was 1,250.

Besides the above-mentioned sites, the Council possess a permanent Camping Site in Heronston Lane, which is utilised to assist the inadequately housed, and those employed on special work involving a short stay at nearby industrial undertakings.

The Camp was first used by the Council in September, 1950, and there is sufficient space for the siting of 30 Caravan/Trailers.

It is under the care of a resident Warden and controlled by the Housing Manager of your Council.

Applications to site a caravan or trailer at this Camp must be made through the Council. The site possesses a good water supply, satisfactory water-carriage sewerage system, and is well illuminated by electricity.

Conditions for the Camp have been drawn up which regulate the type of caravan/trailer permitted.

The ground rent for each caravan/trailer is 8/- per week.

10.—Atmospheric Pollution.

Although atmospheric pollution is not an acute problem within your area, one feels that mention should be made of the awakening of the public conscience to this danger.

In recent decades the pollution of the atmosphere by the fumes of the internal combustion engine has increased enormously and that, added to the pollution that arises from Industry, has resulted in much foreign matter entering the lungs of humans. As all humans have to breath, the hazard is obvious.

The removal of this danger will require strong and determined action, but it should be remembered that this problem is no greater than that which our forefathers faced a hundred years ago when lack of sewerage systems and the pollution of water supplies caused so many epidemics.

During the year an atmospheric deposit gauge was sited at the Old Coytrahen Colliery Site, Brynmenyn. At monthly intervals for six months the matter collected in the atmospheric deposit gauge was sent for analysis.

The following are the particulars of the average of the readings obtained :—

	Monthly Deposit.
Water	93 mm. rain
Total Undissolved matter	420 grams. per 100 sq. metres
Ash	218.6 grams. per 100 sq. metres
Total Dissolved matter	170.8 ,, ,, ,,
Total Solids	590.8 ,, ,, ,,
pH	6.06

These figures can only give a rough guide as many factors such as weather, wind, etc., influence the rate of deposit, but it does give an indication as to whether heavy pollution is taking place.

For guidance, the following figures are submitted of atmospheric pollution that would be regarded as high, average or low.

	Grams. per 100 Sq. Metres.		
	High	*Average*	*Low*
Total Undissolved matter	2080	414	120
Ash	1550	260	68
Total Dissolved matter	590	250	120
Total Solids	2670	600	240

An examination of these figures show that the atmospheric pollution at Brynmenyn is not above what one would expect in that or similar areas.

11.—Eradication of Bed Bugs.

(1) 1.—(a) The number of Council houses found to be infested was eight.
(b) The number of other houses found to be infested was four.

All the 12 houses were disinfested.

As in previous years the premises of all the applicants allocated Council houses or transferring Council houses were examined by the Public Health Inspectors for cleanliness. Also all vacant Council houses were inspected for clearance certificates after being repaired.

12.—Rodent Control.

The cost of this service, to the Council, is subject to 50% grant from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

A full-time rodent operator is employed by the Council for the destruction of rats throughout the district. All the complaints from private and business premises were attended to, the treatment being carried out free of charge in private premises but the cost of treatment at business and commercial premises was recovered.

The number of properties inspected for infestation by rats and mice during the year was as follows :—

Dwelling houses	257
Council premises	31
Agricultural premises	99
Business premises	28

The number of surface treatments carried out during the year was —253.

Dwelling houses	201
Council properties	22
Business premises	30

As directed by the Divisional Office of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, during the year two maintenance treatments in sewers were carried out in your district.

In connection with the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, Mr. Williams, the Senior Public Health Inspector, reports that three major infestations by rats were dealt with during the year. These occurred at the Council's refuse tips at Bryncethin, Pencoed and Kenfig Hill.

Two block controlled schemes were also carried out for the destruction of rats. The two areas involved were the Railway Works at Tondu and the R.E.M.E. Camp, near Bridgend. The first scheme was carried out by the Local Authority and the British Railways, and the second by the Local Authority and the R.E.M.E. Camp staff.

The Council's full time Rodent Operator, who is solely engaged on surface treatments, was off duty on account of ill-health from the 30th September, 1956 and during that period, the Council's Health Inspectors carried out the treatments for the destruction of rats throughout the district.

The sewer treatments are carried out by the staff of the Surveyor's Department.

FACTORIES.

The factories in the district have been systematically inspected and the details as required by the Factory Act 1937 are set out in the table below.

1.—Inspections for purposes of provisions as to Health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises	Number on Register	Inspections	*Number of*— Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	3	2	—	—
Factories not included above in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	122	130	17	—
Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	10	12	5	—
Total	135	144	22	—

Factories.—Continued.

2.—Cases in which **DEFECTS** were found.

Premises	*Number of cases in which defects were found*— Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	Referred By H.M. Inspector	Number of cases in which prosecutions were Instituted
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	4	4	—	1	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of Floors (S.6)	2	2	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)—					
(a) Insufficient	4	4	—	2	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	4	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	7	4	—	5	—
Total	21	18	—	8	—

3. **Outwork.**—During the year no outworkers were notified as residing in this district.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

This Act came into force on the 1st November, 1951.

The following were granted renewal of their licences during the year:—

1.—Messrs. Christie-Tyler, Ltd., in respect of building at Bennet Street, Bridgend Industrial Estate, Chair and Seat Manufacturers.

2.—Messrs. Western Upholstery, Ltd., in respect of building at Bennet Street, Bridgend Industrial Estate, Chair and Seat Manufacturers.

3.—Messrs. Davies & Thomas (Bridgend) Ltd., in respect of building 5 F 3 off Kingsway, Industrial Estate, Bridgend, Coach Trimmers.

HOUSING.

Number of Council owned Houses—

Temporary and Permanent	3,473

Number of New Houses erected during the year—

(a) By Local Authority	198
(b) By Private enterprise, etc.	54

Inspection of Dwelling-Houses.

(1) Clearance Areas	15
(2) Closing and Demolition Orders Housing Act, 1936 :	
(a) Houses demolished	4
(b) Part buildings closed	3
(c) Closing Orders (1953 Act)	32

During the year 32 families with a total of 110 persons were re-housed as a result of Closing or Demolition Orders.

	No. of Houses
(3) Housing Repairs :	
(a) Unfit houses made fit by—	
(1) Informal action	237
(2) Formal action:—	
Public Health Acts—	
(a) By Owners	55
(b) By Council	—
Housing Acts :—	
(a) By Owners	—
(b) By Council	—
(4) Number of Improvement Grants approved	39
(5) Closing Orders revoked	1

Demolition.

The Demolition Survey Sub-Committee kept under review the properties in your Area scheduled for demolition. As in previous years, the House Letting Committee allocated one house out of every seven erected to persons occupying premises scheduled for demolition.

The Housing Repairs (Increase of Rent) Regulations, 1954.

These Regulations came into operation on the 30th August, 1954.

During 1956, two applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received from tenants and two were granted. Applications for revocation of Certificates were made in the two cases and as the necessary repair work had been carried out, the Certificates were revoked in each case.

Housing and Sanitary Improvements carried out during the year.

REPAIRS TO HOUSES.

1.—INTERIOR OF HOUSES—			
1	Ceilings renewed or repaired	148	
2	Staircases renewed or repaired	23	
3	Floors renewed or repaired	66	
4	Grates and ovens renewed or repaired	43	
5	Defective plaster to walls made good	116	
6	Doors and frames renewed or repaired	72	
7	Windows and frames renewed or repaired	109	
8	Properly ventilated food stores provided or repaired	45	
9	Wash-up sinks provided or renewed	70	
10	Defective hot water service renewed or repaired	9	
11	Wash coppers provided or repaired	5	
12	Skirting boards provided or renewed	44	
13	Baths with H. & C. water provided	76	
			826
2.—EXTERIOR OF HOUSES—			
14	Chimneys re-built or repaired	19	
15	Roofs re-slated or repaired	126	
16	Walls cemented, or cemented and rough-casted	48	
17	Down-pipes and gutters renewed or overhauled	80	
18	Paved areas renewed or repaired	71	
19	Washing accommodation provided or repaired	22	
20	Defective sink waste pipes renewed	12	
21	Ground abutting on walls removed	8	
22	Walls re-pointed	7	
			393
3.—SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS—			
23	Yard gullies provided or renewed	67	
24	Drains provided (no drains previously)	38	
25	Defective drains repaired	32	
26	New inspection chamber covers provided	53	
27	Choked drains relieved	86	
28	Cesspools provided or repaired	41	
29	Drain vent shafts renewed or repaired	15	
30	New w.c. pans fixed	63	
31	Flush tanks to w.c's. installed or repaired	84	
32	Water service to w.c's. renewed or repaired	56	
33	Closet accommodation renewed or repaired	36	
34	Conversion of pail closets to water closets	38	
			609

4.—WATER SUPPLIES—

Defective service pipes renewed	18	
Houses without a proper piped supply of water connected to mains	1	
Outside water service taken into house	12	
		31

5.—GENERAL—

Verminous houses cleansed	12	
Rat infested premises dealt with	253	
		265

Allocation of Council Houses.

As in previous years, all medical certificates submitted by applicants in support of their application for a Council house were examined by me and where a certificate indicated a severe medical condition, the home was visited.

Hundreds of medical certificates were received supporting applications for Council houses, few, however, were regarded as sufficiently urgent to warrant my requesting the Committee to grant urgent medical priority for immediate housing.

Twenty-nine applicants were re-housed on medical grounds, and many transfers affected on account of special medical need.

As reported previously, many of the requests for transfers were from non-parlour type houses to a parlour type. Experience indicates that living in a non-parlour type house does produce many domestic irritations especially when one of the family is studying for an examination, taking music lessons or suffering from nervous strain or ill-health.

I should like to take this opportunity of thanking the House Letting Committee and the Housing Manager for their co-operation and understanding of all the medical cases submitted. I should also like to say how grateful I am to all those who have welcomed me into their homes when I have been investigating their request for medical priority. Particularly would I thank the Old Age Pensioners for the pleasant and indeed inspiring interviews I have had with them.

The following are the particulars of the Housing position as at the end of the year:—

1.	Number of houses owned by the Council	3,473
2.	Number of houses built by the Council from 1st January 1955 to 31st December 1956	198

3. Number of applicants granted Housing accommodation during the year:—

(a) Normal points list and Clause IV "Excessive Overcrowding"	118
(b) Ill-health—List "B"	29
(c) Demolition and Closing Orders	26
(d) Steel Company of Wales' lettings at Cornelly	18
(e) Keyworkers	4
(f) Special	30
Total Houses Let	225

4. Number of applicants for houses as registered in:—

	31st Dec., 1955.	31st Dec., 1956.
Pyle Zone	524	456
Sarn Zone	534	314
Southern Zone	87	83
Pencoed Zone	250	207
Llangynwyd Zone	65	98
Totals	1,460	1,158

It should be noted that of the 1,158 applicants who state they desire a tenancy of a Council house, 453 are already tenants or owners of houses. It is noticed that in recent years a large number of tenants are applying for Council houses as the houses they occupy lack modern conveniences, such as hot water, indoor sanitation and bathing facilities, etc.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

(a) **Milk Supply.** During the year 95 samples of milk were taken and sent for examination. The results were as follows:—

Grade.	*Satisfactory*	*Unsatisfactory.*	*Total*
T.T. Pasteurised	4	—	4
Pasteurised	35	—	35
Tuberculin Tested	34	2	36
Ungraded	19	1	20

In addition, 10 samples of ungraded milk and 2 samples of tuberculin tested milk were examined for the presence of tubercle bacilli and for the presence of brucella abortus. One of the samples gave a positive result to tuberculosis but as the supply was already being sent to a large Creamery for pasteurisation, the danger of transmitting the organisms to human beings had been removed.

The Divisional Veterinary Officer was informed of this result and the herd examined. As a result of his examinations, one cow was found to be suffering from tuberculosis and under the Tuberculous Order of 1938, the cow was slaughtered.

Another sample gave a positive result to brucella abortus to a litre of 1/500. As milk from this herd was sold in bulk for pasteurisation no action was necessary, except to warn the farmer that raw milk from his herd should not be drunk unless it had first been subjected to heat treatment. Again the facts in this case were reported to the Divisional Veterinary Officer.

Incidents such as are reported above, are a reminder that the only safe milk is pasteurised milk, and although tuberculin tested milk is clean milk, it frequently carries disease and it is to be hoped that the time will shortly be reached when there will be only one type of milk sold, namely, pasteurised/tuberculin tested milk. When that time arrives there is no reason why the country should not have a milk supply that is both safe and clean.

Under the Milk (Special Designation) (Specified Areas) No. 2 Order, only Tuberculin Tested, Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk can be retailed within your district.

The following licences for the retailing of milk in your area were granted by the Authority :—

Pasteurised Milk	20
Tuberculin Tested Milk	9
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised Milk	20
Sterilised Milk	4
Channel Islands Milk	6

In addition to the above, 28 Supplementary Licences for retailing milk in your area were issued. In connection with this group, 10 of the Principal Licences were issued by the Cowbridge Authority, 10 by the Bridgend Authority, 5 by the Maesteg Authority and 3 by the Porthcawl Authority.

In connection with the issuing of licences to the Milk Industry, one does feel that the multiplicity of licences issued is very confusing, and that the problem should be examined in order that the whole procedure can be simplified.

(b) **Meat and Other Foods.** Regular inspection of all shops, stalls and vehicles is carried out.

(c) **Adulteration, etc.** Public Health Inspectors of the Glamorgan County Council are responsible for the sampling under the Foods and Drugs Act, 1938. The following samples were taken in the Council's area during 1956 :—

Milk	336	Double Cream	5
Mixed Spice	2	Ginger Concentrate Flavour	1
Pearl Barley	1	Fruit Flavour Powder	1
Salmon Spread	3	Sandwich Spread	3
Flaked Rice	4	Glace Cherries	3
Table Jelly	2	Sago	3
Canned Pork	1	Salt	2
Canned Soup	1	Flour	1
Pastry Mixture	1	Canned Fish	3
Cream of Mushroom Soup	1	Dessicated Coconut	2
Canned Tomatoes	1	Sponge Mixture	4
Horseradish Cream	1	White Pepper	3
Canned Spaghetti	1	Essence of Rennet	1
Cream of Chicken Soup	1	Ice Cream	8
Coffee & Chicory Essence	1	Self Raising Flour	1
Sterilised Cream	7	Blackcurrant Syrup	1
Pickling Spice	2	Bicarbonate of Soda	1
Ground Almonds	1	Glycerine	1
Vinegar	4	Honey	1
Soda Water	1	Butter	4
Vironta	1	Orange Drink	2
Custard Powder	2	Currants	1
Blancmange Powder	2	Sherbert Suckers	1
Arrowroot	1	Sultanas	2
Vitamin Capsules, etc.	6	Jam	1
Halibut Liver Oil Capsules	5	Margarine	1
Fruit Malt Syrup	1	Mixed Peel	1
Raspberry Juice	1	Golden Raising Powder	1
Aspirin Tablets	2	Lemon Juice	1
Cod Liver Oil Capsules	1	Quinine Tonic Water	1
Malted Food	1	Cornflour	1
Tea Cake Mixture	1	Grapefruit Squash	1
Olive Oil	1	Slippery Elm Food	1
Fish Paste	1	Raspberry Vinegar	1
Tea	4	Farinoca	1
Salad Cream	2	Christmas Pudding	1
Meat Paste	2	Marzipan	1
Lard	1	Cake and Bun Mixture	1
Cake Mixture	1	Mincemeat	1
Self Raising Flour	1	Double Cream	2
Condensed Milk	3		
Tomato Sauce	2	Total	486

FOOD POISONING.

No cases of Food Poisoning were notified during the year Often one feels that the term "Food Poisoning" is an unnecessary exaggeration of the signs and symptoms that arise from consuming certain foods that have become infected.

Possibly it would assist the public and be a truer description of the condition if the term "Food Infection" was used to replace such a sinister term as "Food Poisoning."

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955.

These Regulations came into operation on the 1st January, 1956, but certain provisions contained therein were deferred until the 1st July, 1956. These Regulations were welcome by the

Health Department, as they lay down the requirements in respect of :

(1) The cleanliness of food premises and stalls, etc., and of apparatus and equipment.

(2) The hygienic handling of food.

(3) The cleanliness of persons engaged in the handling of food and all their equipment, and the action to be taken where they suffer from or are carriers of certain infections.

(4) The construction of food premises, the repair and maintenance of food premises, stalls, vehicles, etc., and the facilities to be provided.

(5) The temperature at which certain foods that are particularly liable to transmit disease are to be kept in food premises.

Although Regulations assist in this matter, the problem of food hygiene remains the personal responsibility of each individual connected with the handling of food. They of all persons must spontaneously recognise that the personal code of conduct advised is their natural duty to the public.

Mr. Williams, the Senior Public Health Inspector, reports that a great improvement in the handling and distribution of food has been brought about since the regulations came into force, and many improvements to shop premises have been effected.

In the course of their duties, your Inspectors have advised occupiers of food premises and food handlers of what is expected of them under the new regulations, and posters and leaflets handed to the occupiers of food premises of abstracts from the regulations. It was found that many of these requirements, such as the provision of wash-hand basins, hot and cold water, etc., in food premises, were already provided or were being installed in the premises.

During the year, Informal Notices, in certain cases, were served and complied with.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

There is no public slaughterhouse within your area and only one licensed private slaughterhouse. The latter is small and is only used by the Owner for his own business.

As in previous years, the Mental Hospital provided their own slaughtering facilities for animals slaughtered for their own use.

Your area, therefore, had to rely on the facilities available at the Bridgend Slaughterhouse, and to a lesser degree at the Port Talbot Slaughterhouse.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed (if known)	Nil	Nil	12	503	529
Number Inspected	Nil	Nil	12	503	529
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci :					
Whole Carcases condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	6	1
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysterci	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.19	0.19
Tuberculosis only :					
Whole Carcases condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	22
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	4.16
Cysticercosis :					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Generalised and totally condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

KNACKERS' YARDS.

There is only one Knacker's Yard in your area.

The Senior Public Health Inspector reports that during the year, completion of the modernisation of the premises occupied by Messrs. A. C. Beresford & Sons at Hendre, Pencoed, was effected.

The improvements made included the provision of a new slaughterhouse, new lairages for cattle and horses, a separate room for clothes with wash-up provided with hot and cold water. A new manure pit has also been constructed in concrete with proper drainage, and a large area of the yard outside the premises concreted.

The premises are ideally situated some distance away from occupied dwellings and the business is conducted in a satisfactory manner.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

The table of notifiable diseases submitted indicates that the year passed without any serious outbreaks. Today, most of the notifiable diseases cause little anxiety, but I feel I must again issue a gentle reminder by stating "please, please, have the children immunised against Diphtheria." Due to greater knowledge and the effects of the antibiotics our views on the notifiable diseases have changed during the past decade, and this has resulted in Medical Officers of Health relaxing many of the previous restrictions that were placed on contacts of infectious diseases.

The receipt of a Joint Memorandum from the Ministries of Education and Health on the Closure of Schools and the Exclusion from Schools on account of infectious illnesses gave ministerial support to many of our previous actions.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) during the year 1956.

DISEASE	Under 1 year	1-2	3-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-65	65 & over	Total
Scarlet Fever	—	2	11	30	16	5	—	—	64
Whooping Cough	—	3	1	4	—	—	—	—	8
Measles	4	12	26	16	2	—	—	—	60
Acute Pneumonia	2	3	—	2	—	—	1	—	8
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	4
Dysentry	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	1	6
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
Totals	6	20	38	53	18	7	11	1	154

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES IN THE VARIOUS DISTRICTS.

AREA	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Pneumonia	Puerperal Pyrexia	Dysentery	Erysipelas	Measles	Pul. Tuberculosis	Non-Pul. Tuber'losis
Southern	—	5	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Pyle	10	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Sarn	5	—	3	1	—	—	12	5	—
Aberkenfig and Tondu	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	—
Kenfig Hill	16	—	2	—	—	—	6	4	3
Bryntirion	5	—	—	1	2	—	1	1	1
Litchard	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Pencoed	—	1	1	—	—	—	8	1	—
Morgannwg Hospital	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	4	—
Llangynwd	10	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	—
Cornelly	6	2	1	—	—	—	3	2	1
Cefn Cribbwr	3	—	—	—	—	—	17	1	1
Laleston	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abergarw and Brynmenyn	3	—	1	—	—	—	4	1	—
Heol-y-Cyw	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Total	64	8	8	4	6	4	60	27	6

Notifiable Diseases for each Month in 1956.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Scarlet Fever	2	6	11	13	10	8	2	—	1	4	3	4	64
Measles	20	4	—	1	5	13	11	3	—	3	—	—	60
Whooping Cough	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	8
Pulm. Tuberculosis	1	4	1	2	2	2	3	1	2	5	3	1	27
Non-Pulm. Tuberculosis	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	6
Pneumonia	4	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Dysentery	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	6
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Erysipelas	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
TOTALS	30	18	16	20	20	25	17	6	4	13	7	11	187

Deaths from Cancer.

Organ affected	0—24 years		25—44 years		45—64 years		65 up years		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Throat						3				3
Stomach			1	1	2	1	4	3	7	5
Colon							4	4	4	4
Tongue				1						1
Pancreas					1	1	1		2	1
Uterus & Ovary				1		1		1		3
Lung & Bronchus					1				1	
Breast				1		3		5		9
Bladder					3		1		4	
Rectum				1			2	1	2	2
Bone			1					1	1	1
Prostate							1		1	
Vulva						1				1
Testis					1				1	
Gall Bladder				1			2		2	1
Brain					1				1	
Kidney					1				1	
Totals			2	6	10	10	15	15	27	31

DEATH IN VARIOUS MONTHS, 1956.

Month	Deaths Registered	Outward Transferable	Inward Transferable	Total Local Deaths
January	37	1	16	52
February	51	—	14	65
March	43	1	4	46
April	31	1	8	38
May	25	—	10	35
June	28	—	12	40
July	21	1	11	31
August	27	—	9	36
September	29	2	8	35
October	27	—	5	32
November	33	3	14	44
December	31	1	15	45
	383	10	126	499

Vital Statistics of whole District durring 1956 and previous 37 years.

Year	Population estimated to middle of each year	Live Births			Total Deaths Registered in the District		Transferable Deaths		Nett Deaths belonging to District			
			Nett						Under 1 Year		At all Ages	
		Uncorrected Number	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Of Non-residents registered in the District	Of Residents not registered in the District	Number	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births	Number	Rate
1918	21809	573	—	23.4	320	14.6	—	—	53	92.0	320	14.6
1919	21700	621	—	26.2	264	11.6	—	—	49	78.0	264	11.6
1920	25000	736	741	29.6	452	18.0	173	30	63	85.0	309	12.3
1921	28100	698	700	24.8	412	14.6	157	34	63	90.0	289	10.2
1922	28920	655	662	22.8	496	17.8	214	40	59	89.1	322	11.1
1923	29510	657	663	22.4	403	13.6	175	32	39	58.8	259	8.7
1924	29510	680	691	23.4	395	13.3	153	27	38	54.9	269	9.1
1925	30530	611	635	20.7	431	14.0	185	38	38	59.8	284	9.3
1926	32300	665	677	21.9	399	12.9	167	38	41	60.5	270	8.5
1927	32700	551	565	17.2	433	13.2	171	45	46	81.0	307	9.0
1928	32140	540	564	17.5	394	12.2	156	47	40	70.9	285	8.8
1929	31130	554	584	18.7	428	13.7	175	37	45	77.0	290	9.3
1930	31130	475	506	16.2	387	12.4	139	64	34	67.1	312	10.0
1931	29330	458	481	16.4	421	14.4	175	57	25	51.9	304	10.4
1932	29260	426	475	16.2	439	15.0	196	59	36	75.7	302	10.3
1933	29240	401	485	16.5	445	17.7	199	74	40	82.0	320	10.9
1934	29100	399	476	16.3	427	14.6	171	82	29	60.9	338	11.5
1935	29010	375	527	18.1	419	14.4	194	72	31	58.8	297	10.2
1936	28150	288	412	14.6	411	14.6	185	82	29	68.0	308	11.0
1937	27640	296	435	15.7	439	15.5	184	86	28	64.3	341	12.3
1938	27660	326	462	16.7	445	16.0	187	62	26	58.0	320	11.5
1939	30721	314	433	14.0	418	13.6	160	72	26	60.0	330	10.7
1940	31100	393	539	17.3	495	15.9	236	86	37	67.2	345	11.0
1941	32760	336	567	17.3	488	14.8	238	98	45	78.0	348	10.5
1942	32910	288	572	17.3	420	12.7	185	77	31	54.1	312	9.5
1943	32780	328	638	19.5	415	12.3	183	90	38	60.0	322	9.8
1944	31370	317	660	21.0	414	12.8	175	87	29	43.9	325	10.3
1945	30520	279	584	19.1	434	14.2	159	99	27	46.2	374	12.3
1946	33460	253	599	17.9	371	11.0	147	118	20	33.4	342	9.9
1947	33290	256	627	18.8	427	12.8	177	110	40	63.7	360	10.8
1948	34030	228	637	18.7	352	10.3	124	108	26	40.8	336	9.9
1949	34530	190	603	17.6	344	9.9	150	109	14	23.0	302	8.7
1950	34350	163	543	15.81	453	10.5	173	120	24	44.20	400	11.59
1951	33820	166	564	16.68	390	11.7	170	140	26	44.33	360	10.62
1952	34890	167	530	15.19	393	11.2	188	107	11	20.75	312	8.09
1953	35250	190	584	16.57	358	10.2	10	108	19	32.53	456	12.94
1954	35150	204	554	15.76	409	11.6	16	106	25	41.5	499	14.2
1955	35110	155	499	14.21	428	12.1	14	121	22	44.09	535	15.2
1956	35270	258	535	15.17	383	10.8	10	126	23	42.99	499	14.19

Infantile Mortality during the Year 1956.

Cause of Death	DAYS. 0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	6-	7-	14- 21	21 to 28	Total under 28 days	28 dys. to 2 mths.	MONTHS. 2-	3-	4-	5-	6-	7-	8-	9-	10-	11- 12 mths	Total deaths under 1 yr
Pneumonia						1			1	1	3		1	1	1								6
Immaturity	4	2		1							7												7
Heart Disease				1	1						2												2
Congenital Abnormalities	2							1			3												3
Cerebral Haemorrhage			1	1		1					3												3
Asphyxia									1		1		1										2

Nett Births registered in the calendar year—535. Legitimate, 521. Illegitimate, 14.

Nett Deaths under 1 year registered in the calendar year—23. Legitimate, 18 (Males, 7, Females, 11). Illegitimate, 1.

Infant Mortality Rate—42.99 Neo-Natal Mortality Rate 35.51

Area of Residence of Births Registered.

District	No. of Live Births.	*Inward Transferable Births from Bridgend Maternity Home* Live Births.
Heolycyw	2	7
Pencoed	32	19
Coychurch and Waterton	1	5
Corntown and Ewenny	4	4
St. Brides Major	1	2
Wick	2	4
Ogmore and Southerndown	1	5
Laleston and Merthyrmawr	26	16
Pyle	25	14
Cornelly and Ton Kenfig	44	28
Kenfig Hill	13	25
Cefn Cribbwr	22	15
Penyfai	5	4
Aberkenfig	11	20
Tondu	9	7
Coytrahen	1	3
Llangynwyd	8	—
Cwmfelin	1	—
Sarn	20	19
Bryncoch and Bryncethin	12	16
Coity and Cefn Hirgoed	6	7
Litchard	2	2
Brynmenyn	10	10
Totals	258	232

In addition to the above, nine confinements from Cwmfelin and nine from Llangynwyd took place at the Maesteg General Hospital.

Inward transferable births have to be added to the above figures making a total of 535 births for the district.

It will be noted from the above figures that this year more confinements occurred at home than in the Bridgend General Hospital.

In previous years, there was a ratio of one home confinement to two hospital confinements. This change has not been brought about by an alteration in the expectant mother's attitude to hospital confinement, but through the Maternity Department being closed for a period during the month of April, and to the restriction placed on admissions due to infection in the Ward and lack of midwives.

GLAMORGAN (ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY)—VITAL STATISTICS, 1956.

	Estimated Population 1956	Births: Number of Births	Births: Rate per 1,000 Population Crude	Births: Rate per 1,000 Population Adjusted	Deaths: Number of Deaths	Deaths: Rate per 1,000 Population Crude	Deaths: Rate per 1,000 Population Adjusted	Infant Mortality: Deaths under 1 Year	Infant Mortality: Rate per 1000 Live Births	Neo-natal Mortality: Deaths under 4 weeks	Neo-natal Mortality: Rate per 1000 Live Births
England & Wales			15.60			11.7			23.8		
Administrative County	738,000	11,629	15.76	15.60	9,053	12.27	13.99	352	30.27	236	20.29
Urban Districts	534,500	8,574	16.04	15.88	6,533	12.22	14.05	257	29.97	164	19.13
Rural Districts	203,500	3,055	15.01	15.31	2,520	12.38	13.49	95	31.10	72	23.57
Health Division.											
Constituent Districts.											
Aberdare and Mountain Ash—											
Aberdare Urban	40,240	563	13.99	14.55	622	15.46	15.61	16	28.42	13	23.09
Mountain Ash Urban	30,670	462	15.06	14.91	390	12.72	15.39	12	25.97	8	17.32
Caerphilly and Gelligaer—											
Caerphilly Urban	37,110	764	20.59	19.56	407	10.97	14.70	21	27.49	12	15.71
Gelligaer Urban	36,210	644	17.79	18.32	422	11.65	14.68	31	48.14	18	27.95
Mid-Glamorgan—											
Bridgend Urban	14,500	261	18.00	17.10	154	10.62	11.26	9	34.48	9	34.48
Maesteg Urban	22,660	373	16.46	16.62	232	10.24	13.00	9	24.13	6	16.09
Ogmore & Garw Urban	22,240	360	16.19	16.35	273	12.28	14.74	12	33.33	10	27.78
Portheawl Urban	9,980	134	13.43	13.83	140	14.03	12.07	5	37.31	2	14.93
Penybont Rural	35,270	535	15.17	15.17	499	14.15	12.59	23	42.99	19	35.51
Neath and District—											
Neath M.B.	31,250	457	14.62	13.60	360	11.52	13.02	12	26.26	9	19.69
Neath Rural	41,350	589	14.24	13.96	470	11.37	14.44	17	28.86	12	20.37
Pontypridd and Llantrisant—											
Llantrisant Rural	25,700	426	16.58	15.92	271	10.54	13.49	14	32.86	11	25.82
Pontypridd Urban	37,700	537	14.24	13.67	466	12.36	13.35	10	18.62	4	7.45
Port Talbot and Glyncorrwg—											
Glyncorrwg Urban	9,660	216	22.36	21.91	107	11.08	15.84	8	37.04	4	18.52
Port Talbot M.B.	47,130	883	18.74	18.18	496	10.52	13.57	25	28.31	18	20.39
South East Glamorgan—											
Barry M.B.	41,920	731	17.44	16.74	448	10.69	11.76	23	31.46	13	17.78
Cardiff Rural	38,000	572	15.05	15.80	515	13.55	11.65	16	27.97	12	20.98
Cowbridge M.B.	1,030	13	12.61	13.25	19	18.45	19.19	—	—	—	—
Cowbridge Rural	19,240	309	16.06	17.99	141	7.33	12.75	7	22.65	4	12.94
Penarth Urban	19,040	303	15.91	15.75	241	12.66	11.77	7	23.10	5	16.50
West Glamorgan—											
Gower Rural	11,890	185	15.56	16.49	147	12.36	10.38	6	32.43	5	27.03
Llwchwr Urban	25,760	349	13.55	13.96	310	12.03	14.08	12	34.38	7	20.06
Pontardawe Rural	32,050	439	13.70	13.97	477	14.88	16.07	12	27.33	9	20.50
Rhondda—											
Rhondda M.B.	107,400	1,524	14.19	13.91	1,446	13.46	15.61	45	29.53	26	17.06

Public Health Department, County Hall, Cardiff.

Causes of Death in Penybont Rural District, 1956.

Population—35,270

	Causes of Death.	*M.*	*F.*
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	5	3
2	Tuberculosis, other	—	—
3	Syphilitic Disease	2	—
4	Diphtheria	—	—
5	Whooping Cough	—	—
6	Meningococcal Infections	—	—
7	Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—
8	Measles	—	—
9	Other infective parasitic diseases	1	—
10	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	7	5
11	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	1	—
12	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	—	8
13	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	—	3
14	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	19	15
15	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	2	—
16	Diabetes	—	3
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	22	22
18	Coronary disease, Angina	45	19
19	Hypertension with Heart Disease	6	8
20	Other Heart Disease	70	56
21	Other Circulatory Diseases	9	10
22	Influenza	—	—
23	Pneumonia	9	20
24	Bronchitis	15	6
25	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	9	3
26	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	—
27	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	—	—
28	Nephritis and Nephrosis	6	2
29	Hyperplasia of Prostate	6	—
30	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	—	1
31	Congenital Malformations	1	4
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	21	33
33	Motor Vehicle Accidents	2	—
34	All other Accidents	6	6
35	Suicide	1	—
36	Homicide and operations of war	1	—
	All Causes—Total	266	233
	Deaths of Infants under one year of age—		
	Total	9	14
	Legitimate	9	13
	Illegitimate	—	1
	Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age—		
	Total	7	12
	Legitimate	7	11
	Illegitimate	—	1
	Live Births—Total	267	268
	Legitimate	260	261
	Illegitimate	7	7
	Still Births—Total	11	4
	Legitimate	10	4
	Illegitimate	1	—

Mid-Glamorgan Water Board. **RAINFALL RECORDS**

For the Year ended 31st December, 1956.

Month	*Merthyr-mawr* 1	*Bridgend* 2	*Schwyll* 3	*Llanharan* 4	*St. Athan* 5	*Pwllwy* 6	*Maesteg* 7	*Nanty-moel* 8	*Ponty-cymmer* 9
January	6.18	5.20	5.57	6.25	4.55	5.47	8.99	11.75	10.99
February	0.60	0.43	0.25	0.48	0.19	0.40	0.75	1.17	1.15
March	1.41	1.41	1.57	2.67	1.11	1.87	2.38	5.20	4.75
April	1.98	1.90	1.53	1.62	1.04	1.14	2.15	2.51	3.02
May	1.67	1.35	1.17	1.39	1.12	1.60	2.54	3.03	2.89
June	3.19	2.78	2.31	2.72	1.72	2.66	4.84	4.10	4.64
July	4.36	4.52	4.37	4.81	3.11	4.72	6.45	7.29	8.06
August	6.80	7.39	6.98	8.61	6.52	9.43	11.65	13.00	11.81
September	5.87	5.47	5.60	5.62	3.90	5.52	9.37	9.97	9.52
October	1.98	1.95	1.91	1.96	2.11	2.43	3.08	3.81	3.41
November	1.48	1.77	1.46	2.10	1.41	1.51	2.29	2.95	2.81
December	5.39	4.86	5.57	5.96	3.87	5.29	8.02	9.67	9.92
Totals, 1956	40.91	39.03	38.47	44.19	30.65	42.04	62.51	74.45	72.97
Long Term Average	42.9	—	40.84	—	—	—	—	84.70	82.64
Percentage of Long Term Average (1956)	95.3	—	94.2	—	—	—	—	87.9	88.2

27th March, 1957

JOHN G. LLOYD, *Engineer and Manager*

During the year the Sanitary Inspectors (Change of Designation Act) came into force, these Officers being in future designated Public Health Inspectors.

This change is welcomed by the Public Health Department as the modern trend is for the functions of these Inspectors to concentrate more on public health advisory matters and less on engineering problems as was the case a few decades ago.

In conclusion, I would like to express to the Council my appreciation of the interest shown by the Members in matters affecting Public Health, and to thank the Staff for their loyal cooperation, and particulary Mr. Williams, the Senior Public Health Inspector and the other members of the Public Health Department who by their efforts have helped to maintain a high standard of efficiency in matters relating to Public Health.

I am, Sir,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

J. ALUN EVANS,

Medical Officer of Health.

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